APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/024,964	12/18/2001	Roger T. Baird	10012975-1	4830

7590   07/26/2006

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
Intellectual Property Administration
P.O. Box 272400
Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400

EXAMINER
SIMITOSKI, MICHAEL J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2134	

DATE MAILED: 07/26/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

MAILED

JUL 2 6 2006

Technology Center 2100

BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES

Application Number: 10/024,964
Filing Date: December 18, 2001
Appellant(s): BAIRD ET AL.

David Risley
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 5/2/2006 appealing from the Office action mailed

12/28/2005.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

6,892,201   BROWN ET AL.   5-2005

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claims 1, 5, 7-10, 14-17 & 22-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being

anticipated by U.S. Patent 6,892,201 to Brown et al. (Brown).

Regarding claims 1, 5, 8-10, 14-17, 22-26 Brown discloses receiving a request for a

document (col. 4, lines 7-14), identifying the source of a request/user (col. 8, line 65 – col. 9, line

6), determining an authorization level associated with the source of the request/user (col. 8, lines

22-41), determining an authorization level required to view the entire requested document (third

level = full resolution, col. 8, lines 22-41), transmitting the requested document to the source of

the request/displaying to user (col. 8, lines 22-41) and if the source of the request/user is not

authorized to view the entire request document (col. 8, lines 30-32), redacting unauthorized

portions of the requested document by visually blurring the unauthorized portions (col. 7, lines

61-67 & Fig. 9A) and transmitting the redacted version of the requested document to the source

of the request/user (Fig. 9A). For further elaboration, see also col. 9, lines 23-28, 61-63, col. 10,

lines 12-16, Fig. 6, #605, #640 & Fig. 3, #318-319.

Regarding claims 2, 11 & 18, Brown discloses determining a plurality of levels (default,

visited), wherein each authorization level is associated with a different portion of the requested

document (Figs. 9A & 9B).

Regarding claims 7 & 21, Brown discloses identifying a user ID associated with the

source of the request (col. 9, lines 2-6).

(10) Response to Argument

§2a, p. 8

Appellant's brief (§2a, specifically p. 8) argues that Brown only teaches a system in

which an un-redacted version of the requested document is transmitted to the requesting device

(or requesting "source") and the redaction determination is made by a web browser that runs on

the requesting device. As such, Appellant draws the conclusion that Brown cannot teach

"redacting unauthorized portions of the requested document by visually blurring the

unauthorized portions and transmitting *the redacted version* of the requested document to the

source of the request". The Brown reference receives the document from the server, uses user

access information supplied from the server and ARI information supplied from one or both of

the document itself or server (col. 10, lines 12-16), redacts the document accordingly (col. 7, line

61 – col. 8, line 5) and transmits the redacted document to an appropriate output device (col. 8,

lines 22-41 & col. 9, lines 61-63). Therefore, as described below, once the ARI plugin of the

web browser which is running on the client device redacts the document (col. 10, lines 12-16),

the redacted document is displayed to the user (col. 8, lines 22-41). This displaying occurs

through transmission to an output device (see, for example, col. 9, lines 61-63). As can be seen

from Fig. 6 (the client device), the client device comprises a network interface where the

document is received (Fig. 6, #605), a web browser with an ARI plugin (which performs the

redaction) and client output devices (Fig. 6, #640). Attention is further directed to col. 9, lines

23-28, where Brown discloses that data is sent to and from the web browser application 610.

Therefore, once the ARI plugin of the web browser performs redaction, the redacted data is

transmitted to a client output device (Fig. 6, #640) such as a graphics adapter or audio/video

adapter (Fig. 3, #318-319 & col. 9, lines 61-63). Therefore, Brown discloses that the redacted

document is transmitted from the web browser to an output device to be viewed by the user.

§2a, pp. 8-10

Appellant's brief (§2a, beginning on p. 8, last ¶) asserts that the Examiner's interpretation

of the term "transmitting" is unwarranted because no person having ordinary skill in the relevant

art would take the phrase to encompass displaying the document in the browser. However, the

comment in the advisory action does not refer to the act of viewing the document, but rather the

communication of the redacted data from the client/web browser/ARI plugin to the output

devices that culminates in the user viewing the document. Attention is again directed to col. 9,

lines 23-28, where Brown discloses that data is sent to and from the web browser application 610

and col. 9, lines 61-63 where Brown discloses that based on the processing of the content by the

browser application (redacting), an output is sent to the client output device(s) (transmission of

the redacted document).

§2a, pp. 10-12

Appellant's brief (§2a, beginning on p. 10, ¶3) argues that redacting cannot occur

subsequent to transmitting. However, this argument is moot because as shown in Fig. 9A and

elaborated further in Fig. 3, #318-319 & col. 9, lines 61-63, Brown discloses redacting the

document and subsequently transmitting the redacted version of the document.

§2b, pp. 11-12

Appellant's brief (§2b, beginning on p. 12) argues that Brown does not teach receiving a

document, determining an authorization level required to view the complete received document

and determining an authorization level associated with a current user. In particular, Appellant

argues that the web browser in Brown does not determine an authorization level to view the

complete document or the level of the current user because the determination has already been

made by Brown's server. However, Brown explicitly recites that based on the user access rights

information received from the server (determining an authorization level associated with the

current user) and the ARI tag(s) (authorization level required to view the complete document),

the ARI plugin application may determine whether this user may be granted the access requested

(col. 10, lines 12-16). See also col. 8, line lines 36-41 & col. 8, line 65 – col. 9, line 6. As cited

in the rejection, one test performed is whether the user has access to the entire document (full

resolution, col. 8, lines 38-41) and if not, redacting by visually blurring/degrading based on the

user access level (col. 7, line 61 – col. 8, line 5). Therefore, the rejection is proper.

§2b, p. 12

Appellant's brief (§2b, beginning on p. 12, ¶2) argues that in Brown's system, the

component that receives the document is the web browser and that the web browser makes no

redaction determination. However, as discussed above, Brown's web browser does make this

determination based on the user access information received from the server (col. 8, line 65 –

col. 9, line 6 & col. 10, lines 12-16).

§2c-d, pp. 13-14

Appellant's brief (§2c, beginning on p. 13) argues that claim 17 is allowable over the

Brown reference for at least the same reasons as those described above in relation to claim 1.

However, this argument is unpersuasive based on the discussion above with respect to claim 1.

(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related

Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

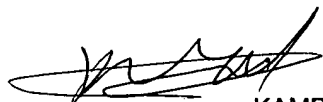For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.
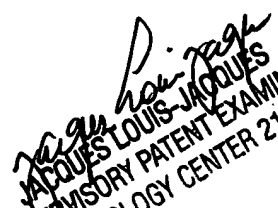
Respectfully submitted,

Michael J. Simitoski

Conferees:

Kim Vu

KAMBIZ ZAND
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Kambiz Zand